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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
Fortieth session
Bonn, 4–15 June 2014

Item 7 of the provisional agenda
The 2013–2015 review

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Fortieth session
Bonn, 4–15 June 2014

Item 16 of the provisional agenda
The 2013–2015 review

Views on how the outcomes of the 2013–2015 review will inform the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

Submissions from Parties

Addendum

1. In addition to the two submissions contained in document FCCC/SB/2014/MISC.2, two further submissions have been received.

2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.[1]

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* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

[1] Also available at <http://unfccc.int/5901.php> and <http://unfccc.int/5902.php>.

FCCC/SB/2014/MISC.2/Add.1

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Paper no. 1: China

China's Submission on the 2013 - 2015 Review

In response to paragraph 169 and 170 of FCCC/SBI/2013/20, China would like to submit the following views regarding future work of Structured Expert Dialogue (SED) and how the outcomes of the Review will inform the work of ADP:

I. Views on the future work of the SED, including further use of different sources of information

1. Future work of the SED

As part of the Review process, the SED shall be guided by the principles and relevant provisions of the Convention and be conducted in full accordance with previous COP decisions and SB conclusions, in particular its mandate and objective set out in Decision 1/CP.18. Building on its previous work, the SED in the future should:

(1) Continue to serve as a platform for exchange of views, information and ideas, with a view to supporting the work of the joint contact group, as defined in paragraph 80 and 85, Decision 1/CP.18, and continue to assist the subsidiary bodies in gathering and compiling information relevant to the Review.

(2) Conduct its work in a balanced manner. The following balances should be maintained throughout the whole process of the SED: the balance between two themes as defined in paragraph 79, Decision 1/CP.18, the balance among three Working Groups of IPCC, the balance among various inputs (including IPCC AR5 reports and other inputs as listed in Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161), the balanced participation of experts from developed and developing countries, and the balance among information related to the 6 elements of the 2015 agreement (including mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance, capacity building and transparency).

(3) Organize its work in a transparent and party-driven manner. Parties should be given the opportunity to make comments on the organization of work of the SED. Parties' views and submissions should be taken into full consideration during the preparation for the future SED, and the agenda of the SED should reflect the concerns and proposals from Parties.

(4) Identify and take concrete steps to fill the information gaps with respect to both themes of the Review. Such information gaps shall be addressed by additional inputs and studies (including from experts both from developed countries and developing countries, and from international organizations, regional and national organizations).

(5) Consider initiating discussion on how to assist the subsidiary bodies with the preparation and consideration of the synthesis reports on the Review in accordance with paragraph 86(b), Decision 1/CP.18, with a view to submitting such synthesis report to the subsidiary bodies through the joint contact group no later than at their forty-third sessions (December 2015).

The future SED should address, *inter alia*, the following questions:

Theme 1:

- What is the dangerous climate intervene level and the associated scientific uncertainty?
- What are the impacts of various temperature increase on eco-system, environment, social and economic aspects at global, regional and national level?
- What are the adaptation options, needs, opportunities and costs associated with these impacts?
- What is the mitigation cost associated with various temperature targets?

Theme 2:

- Are the emission reduction commitments of the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention adequate and effective in terms of scientific requirement? What work should be undertaken to assess the implementation of their commitments?
- Are the commitments of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention for the provision of financial resources and the transfer of technology and capacity building to developing countries adequate? Are their commitments implemented effectively? Is there any gap between the needs of developing countries and the commitments of developed countries? If there is a gap, how to address?
- Are the existing adaptation activities adequate and effective, particularly the support provided for developing countries?
- What are the social and economic impacts of the implementation of mitigation measures on developing countries?

SED 3 and SED 4 shall be held in conjunction with the fortieth session (Jun 2014) and forty-first session (Dec 2014) of the subsidiary bodies respectively. In order to ensure the full participation of developing countries, it is recommended not to have additional SED workshops, unless there is adequate funding to developing countries' delegates and experts, in accordance with paragraph 88, Decision 1/CP.18. Authors of the IPCC and experts who are not authors of the IPCC, experts from developing countries and developed countries should be invited to contribute to the dialogue in a balanced manner.

2. The Information Sources to be considered in the SED

This is an initial list of information sources, including but not limited to:

- The assessment, special reports and technical papers of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:
  - IPCC AR5
  - Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation (2011)
  - Special Report on Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events
- Other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention
  - Technology Needs Assessments reports
  - National Communications

- ICA/IAR reports, BR/BUR reports
- TEC/CTCN/GCF/SCF/GEF reports
- NAPs
- Submissions from Parties
- Information from other processes
- Technical paper on Investment and financial flows to address climate change: an update

- Other relevant reports from United Nations agencies and other international organizations, such as from:
  - The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
  - The World Bank
  - The United Nations Environment Programme
  - The United Nations Development Programme
  - The South Center
  - Stockholm Environment Institute
  - The International Energy Agency
  - The World Economic Forum
  - IRENA
  - World Energy Council
  - IIASA
  - The Earth System Science Partnership
  - The World Climate Research Programme
  - The International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
- Scientific and social economic information from reports of relevant regional and sub-regional agencies, such as:
  - The National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation, China
  - Tsinghua University, China
  - Energy Research Institute, China
  - China Academy of Social Science
  - Tata Energy Research Institute, India
  - University of Delhi, India
  - Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
  - Indian Statistical Institute
  - Indian Institute of Science
  - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

II. Views on how the outcomes of the review will inform the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, as requested by Decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 6

Decision 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 1/CP.18 provide clear mandate for the 2013-2015 Review. The objective of the Review is to periodically assess, in accordance with the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention: (a) The adequacy of the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention; (b) Overall progress made towards achieving the long-

term global goal, including a consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention.

Paragraph 166, decision 2/CP.17 requested the subsidiary bodies "to report on their considerations and findings to the Conference of the Parties, which should address those considerations and provide any further guidance, as appropriate." Paragraph 139(c), decision 1/CP.16 states, "The Conference of the Parties shall take appropriate action based on the review."

In accordance with the above mandate, the Review can inform the ADP by collecting information and inputs, and preparing and submitting synthesis report to the COP for its consideration and appropriate action, without prejudging the work undergoing in the subsidiary bodies. Such actions by the COP may include referring the report of the subsidiary bodies on the Review to the ADP for its information and appropriate use. The information related to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and transparency should be treated in a balanced manner in the Review process.

Paper no. 2: Nauru on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States

AOSIS Submission on the 2013-2015 Review of the Long-term temperature goal:

How the Review will be taken into account in the work of the ADP

The Republic of Nauru, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, welcomes the opportunity to present its views on how the 2013-2015 Review will be taken into account in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform. These views respond to the calls for submissions contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5, paragraph 136 and FCCC/SBI/2013/20 paragraph 170.

I. Introduction

The Review of the long-term temperature goal is an issue of high political importance to the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) countries, which support a global goal to limit temperature increases to below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

AOSIS sees the goal of limiting global average temperature increases to below 1.5 degrees as essential for minimizing damage to small island developing and low lying States in a number of areas, including:

- Sea level rise
- The protection of coral reefs
- Ocean acidification
- Extremes of heat
- Food security
- Precipitation extremes
- Water availability
- Severe weather, tropical cyclones, droughts and floods.

In considering strengthening the long-term global goal to a limitation of temperature increase to well below 1.5°Celsius, it will be essential for the Review to consider the different impacts on SIDS and low-lying coastal States at long-term temperature increases of 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels compared to 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and the long-term implications of these different goals, which are enormous. A 2° degree temperature limitation also greatly increases the risk of crossing irreversible tipping points compared to a 1.5 degree long-term limitation. The differences between the 1.5° and 2°Celsius goals and their resulting impacts will have to be fully explored, so that a decision that is consistent with the ultimate objective of the Convention can be taken.

II. How the Review will be taken into account in the work of the ADP

AOSIS expects the results of the Review to become an integral component in setting the baseline for the level of mitigation ambition that will be applicable to all in the new 2015 agreement that is to be implemented from 2020. In this regard, the group notes that the ADP is mandated to consider outcomes of the Review in developing the new legal agreement. A safe emissions pathway is an essential test for the adequacy of the 2015 agreement. The Review must therefore provide a basis for informing any emissions pathways for both the pre and post-2020 periods and the adequacy of actions and the nationally-determined contributions that are brought forward.

Accordingly, we expect the ADP to take into account the work of the Review in the following ways:

1. Parties must keep the Review visible on the political landscape within the ADP discussions on an ongoing basis.
2. The Co-facilitators of the Joint Contact Group (JCG) must report back to the ADP formally on the progress of the group's work at each session, given the importance of the review to the ADP process. This should take the form of an update and progress report at the opening of each ADP session and a listing of the key work addressed and accomplished between sessions.
3. The ADP Co-chairs should provide information in their Scenario Notes on how reports from the Joint Contact Group (JCG) and Structured Expert Dialogue (SED) will be presented to each session of the ADP. Reflection documents may wish to report back on how this reporting process was carried out at each session and the materials shared with the ADP.
4. The Review process is particularly important for the consultation on nationally determined contributions. For this reason, information from the Joint Contact Group and the Structured Expert Dialogue should be brought into the ADP on an ongoing basis.
5. Taking into account the information contained in the IPCC AR5 on the implications of different RCPs/pathways for the global goal, the ADP should consider aggregate global emission pathways for 2020, 2025 and 2030 consistent with both 1.5 and 2.5 degree goals prior to concluding the ADP agreement to ensure that the agreed outcome in 2015 is consistent with these goals taking into account actions announced for the pre 2020 period.
6. Sessions of the JCG and SED will be needed in early 2015 to finalise the Review Report well ahead of the May 2015 deadline for the submission of the draft negotiating text from the ADP.
7. The draft Review Report should be made available to all Parties ahead of the session of the ADP that will finalise the draft negotiating text.
8. Decisions on the global goal to be taken in the ADP must be timed to coincide with the outcome of the Review being available.

In ratifying the UNFCCC, each individual Party agreed to work toward the ultimate objective of the Convention – to prevent dangerous climate change. At the end of the Review, the Parties will have a choice to make in considering enhancement of the global goal and the decision taken must be consistent with this ultimate objective.